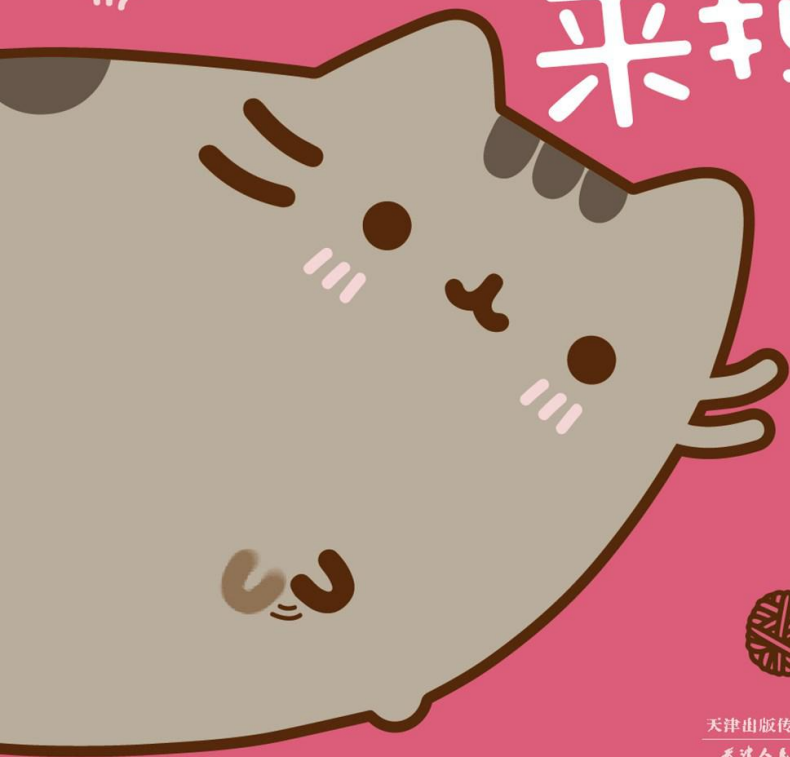


Claise Belton
Pusheen Cat.

[美] 克莱尔·贝尔顿 著
周高逸 译

喵呜， 来摸



天津出版传媒集团

天津人民出版社

VISIT...

LANZAROTE
Caliente.COM





the 'information' and 'communication' fields. The 'information' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of information production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'communication' field is defined as:

...the study of the processes of communication production, distribution, access, use and evaluation, and the study of the social, cultural, economic and political contexts in which these processes take place. (p. 10)

The 'information' field is defined as:

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喵呜， 来摸



【美】克莱尔·贝尔顿 著
周高逸 译



天津出版传媒集团
天津人民出版社



献给 莎拉 和 杰克

特别感谢

凯斯琳·贝尔顿 协助为印刷处理图画



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小雨

101 ✨



第五章

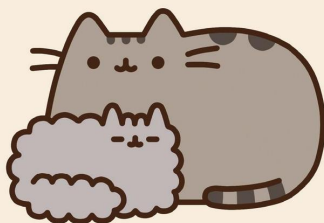
胖吉的一年

121



鸣谢

175



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years of age. In 1980, people over 50 years of age made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 20 years of age. In 1980, people under 20 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years of age. In 1980, people over 65 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years of age in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years of age. In 1980, people under 16 years of age made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

第一章

我是胖吉猫







名字：胖吉

生日：2月18日

性别：妹纸

最大的优点：爪子上的小豆豆

住哪里：屋子里

兴趣：写博客，睡觉觉

最喜欢的吃的：全！都！是！

最喜欢的词语：“喵”

梦想：在全世界交朋友

♥ 我最爱的东西 ♥



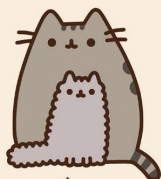
音乐



吃的



朋友



家人

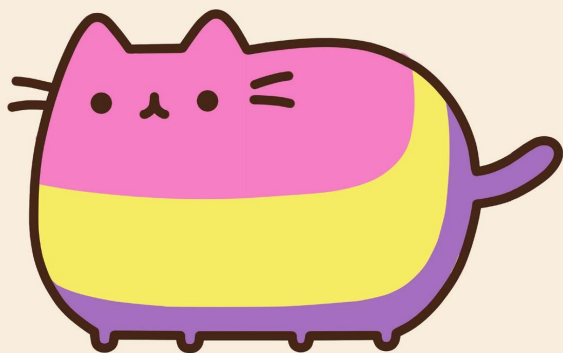


睡觉



上网

摸摸指南



■ 喵，来摸！

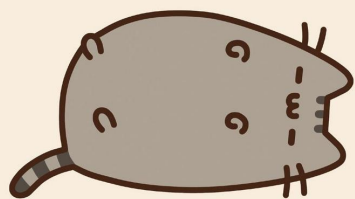
■ 可以啦。

■ 咬你哟。

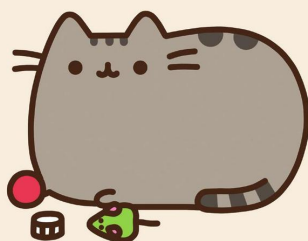
我的
完美周末



吃掉一切



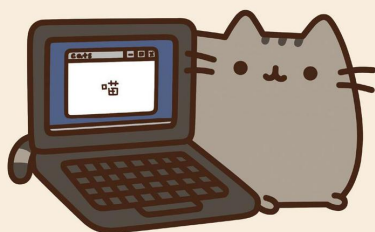
睡觉觉



和朋友玩



派对

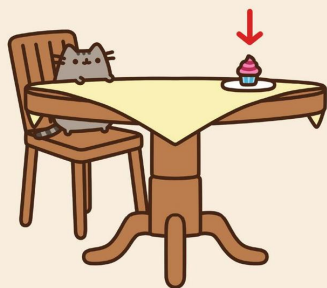


写博客

我的周末计划



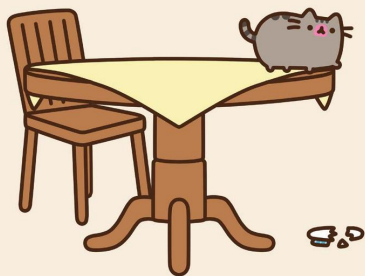
胖吉的 “求”食指南



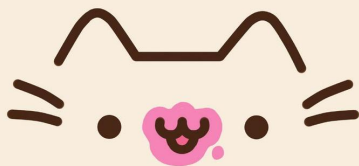
1. 踩点



2. 大口吞

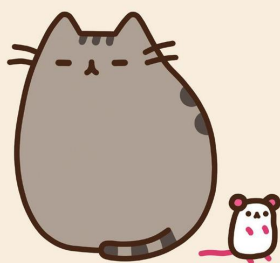


3. 销毁证据

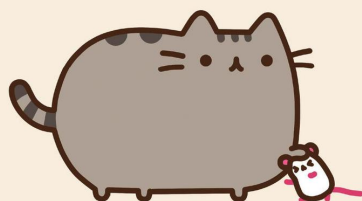


4. 没有丝毫歉疚

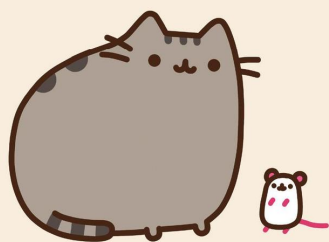
胖吉的 友好度指南



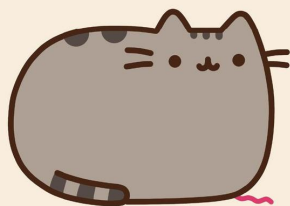
不够友好



还算友好

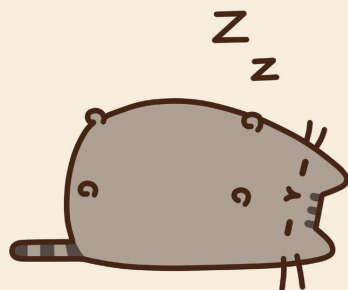


友好



友好过头啦

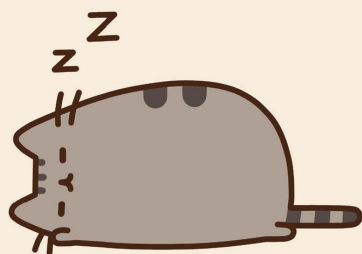
胖吉的 睡姿指南



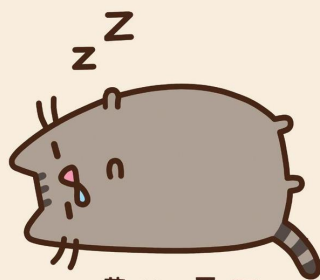
搁浅鲸鱼



餐桌火鸡



超级英雄

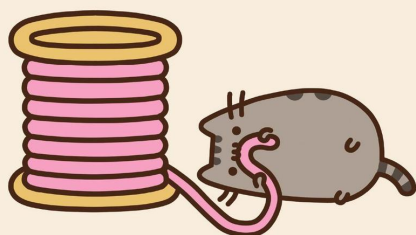


横放僵尸

如果我很小，我会……



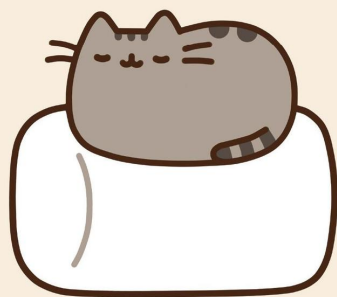
用牙刷来洗刷刷



玩个毛线

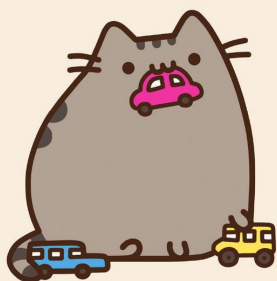


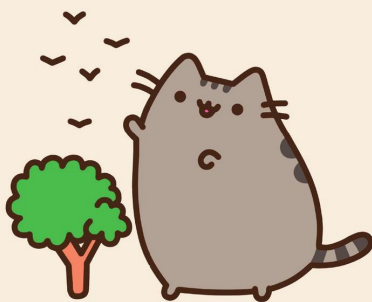
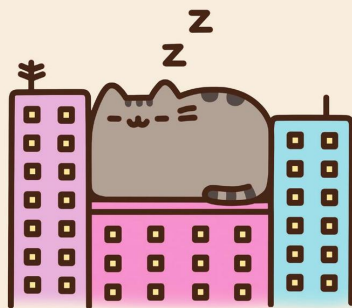
在茶杯里泡澡

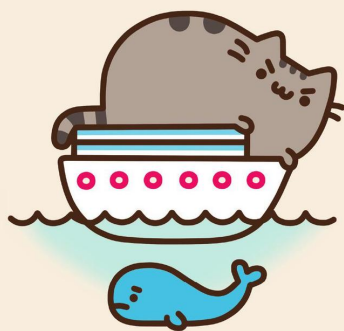


在棉花糖上睡觉

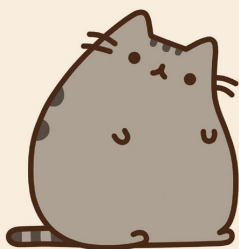
如果猫咪超级大







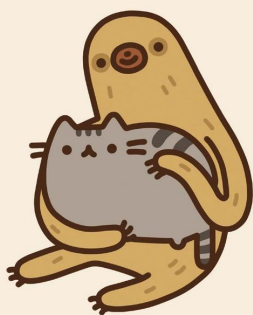
胖吉的 犯懒指南



有点懒



懒



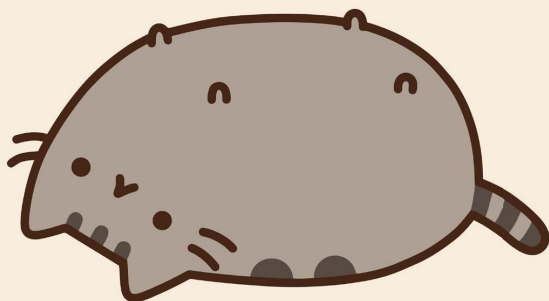
非常懒



超级懒

(译注：这是树懒)

赖到



不能动

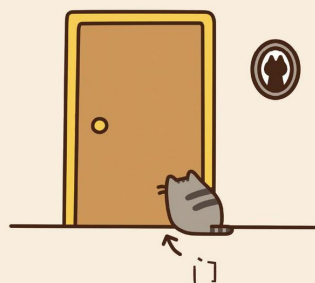
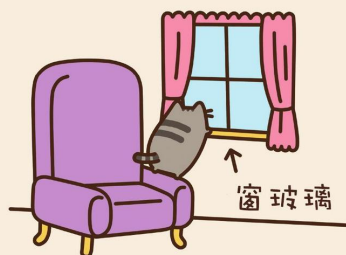
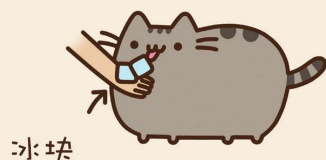
5

种

胖吉

爱玩的游戏

1. 舔凉凉的东西



2.在不方便的地方睡觉



3. 高声唱歌 (在凌晨2点)

咪呀哦咪呀嗷嗷嗷嗷嗷



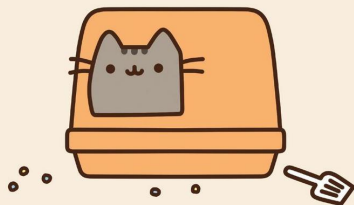
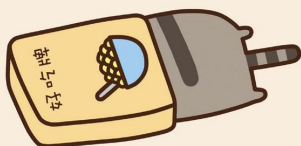
哇啊嗷嗷嗷 喵呀嗷嗷嗷



啊呀喵嗷嗷呀喵

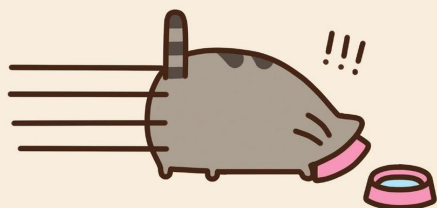


4. 柔术软功

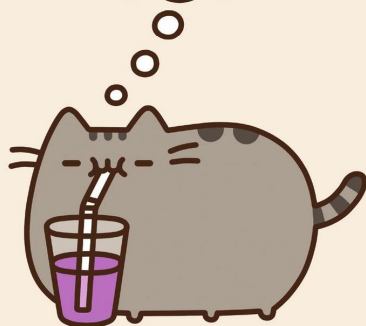
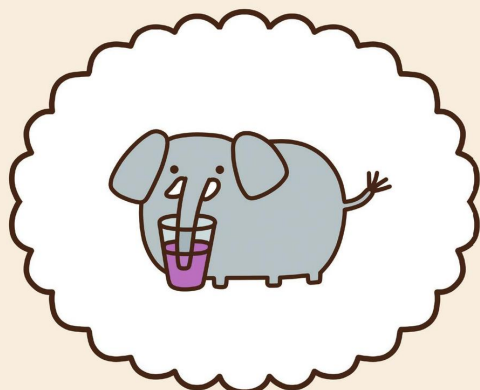


5.3米冲刺

兹啦——



我喜欢用吸管喝饮料



假装自己是头小小的大象

喜欢一起暖暖的



the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has also become an important employer of women, with 5.5 million women employed in the public sector in 1995, compared with 4.5 million in 1980.

There are a number of reasons why the public sector has become an important employer of women. One reason is that the public sector has a high proportion of women in its workforce. In 1995, 88% of the public sector workforce were women, compared with 78% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

Another reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are part-time or flexible. In 1995, 28% of the public sector workforce were employed on part-time or flexible contracts, compared with 18% in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

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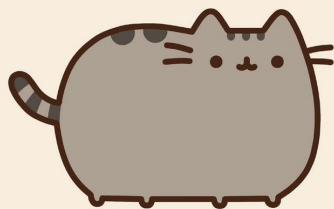
A third reason why the public sector has become an important employer of women is that it has a high proportion of jobs that are well paid. In 1995, the average salary of a public sector employee was £18,000, compared with £15,000 in 1980. This is due to a number of factors, including the fact that the public sector has a high proportion of jobs that are traditionally held by women, such as teaching, nursing, and social work.

第二章 猫咪那些事儿





了解你家猫咪的心情



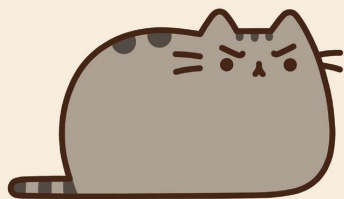
开心

(刚刚吃饱饱)



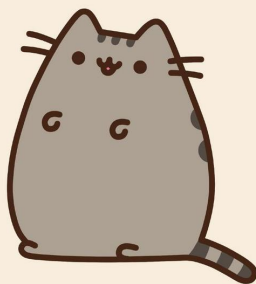
难过

(还想吃更多)



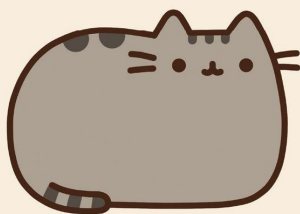
生气

(快给我吃的)



好奇

(吃的在哪里?)



满足

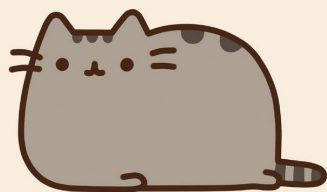
(全都吃光啦)



害怕

(还有更多吗?)

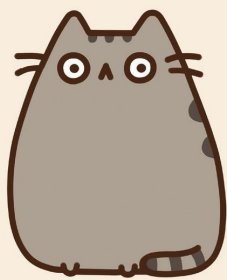
猫咪比较像的东西



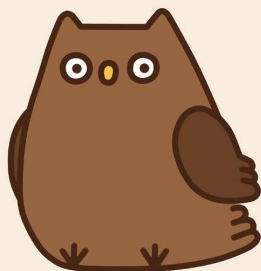
猫咪



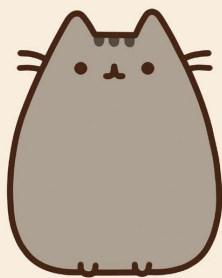
海豹



猫咪



猫头鹰



猫咪



????

(译注：蝙蝠侠)

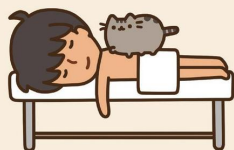
你的猫咪 可以选择什么职业



面包师



钢琴师



按摩师



雕塑师

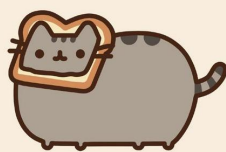


写博客



当DJ

猫咪似乎 完全不在意的事



给你的猫咪说

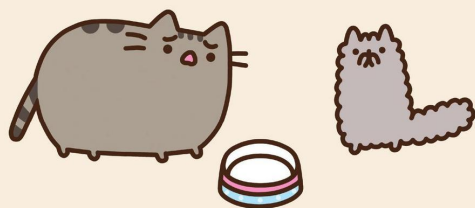


恐怖故事

很久以前……



有一个猫食盆子，



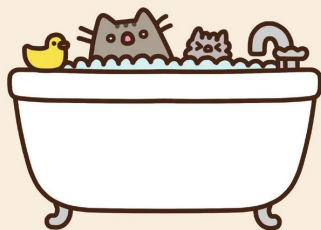
是空的。

完。

很久以前……



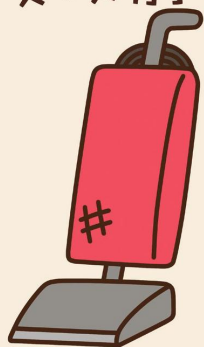
有一个浴缸，



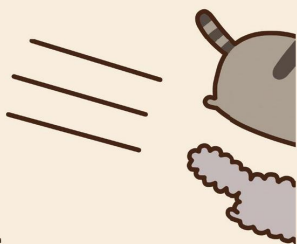
里面有水。

完。

很久以前……



有一个吸尘器。



完。

喵星礼仪



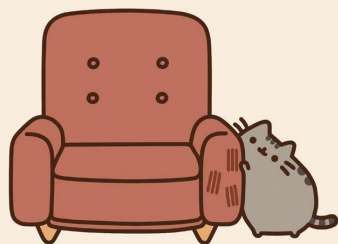
吃东西之前
要先从碗里弄出来。



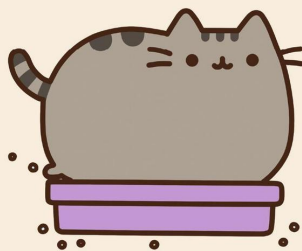
如果一定要吐，
那就吐在地毯上。



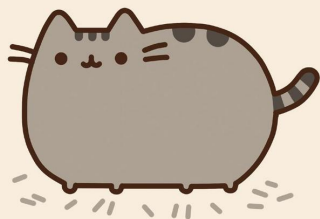
如果站在别人身上，
一定要用屁屁对着他们。



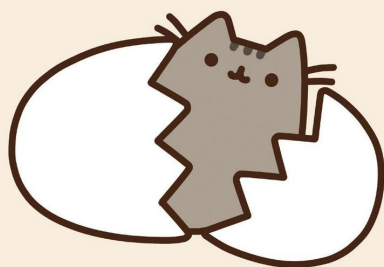
只有在想挠的时候
才可以挠家具。



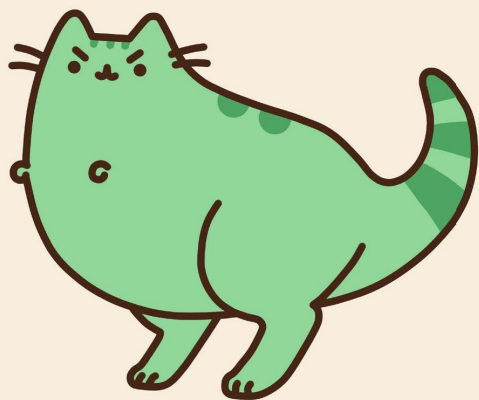
猫砂
一定要踢得满地都是。



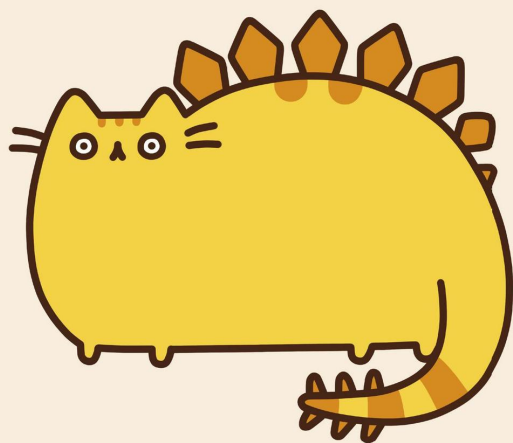
还有别忘了
掉毛要掉得全世界都是！



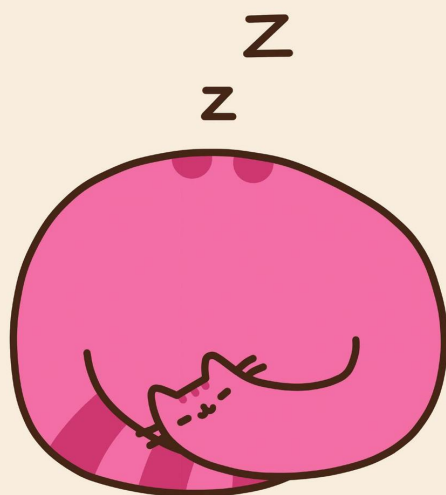
恐龙猫



喵王龙
(猫科+霸王龙)



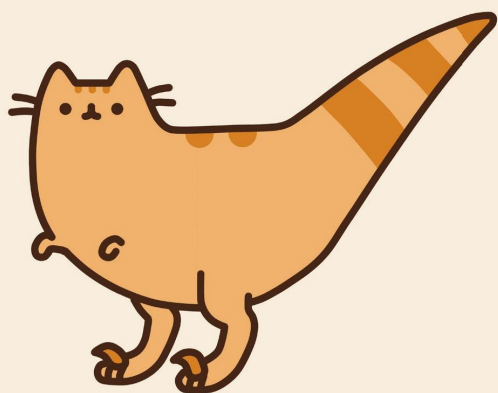
看剑龙/瞪见龙
(瞪+剑龙)



累坏龙
(打盹+雷龙)

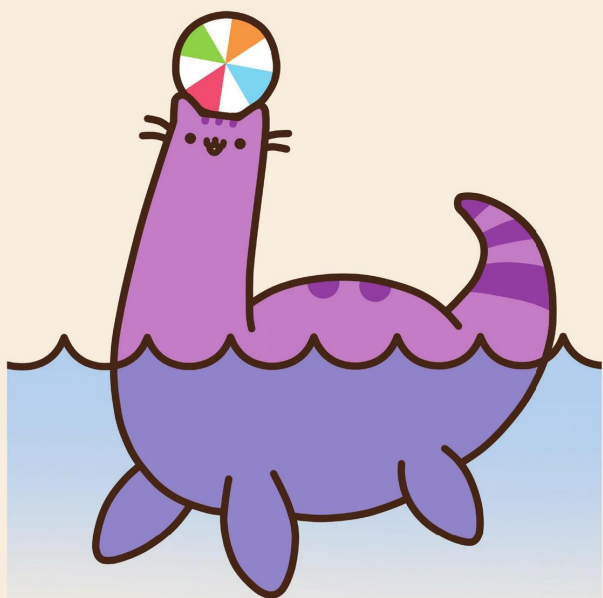


翼爪龙
(斯+翼龙)



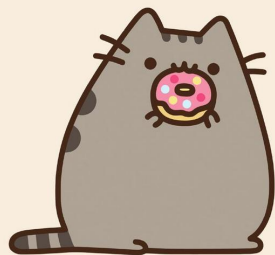
迅喵龙

(猫+迅猛龙)

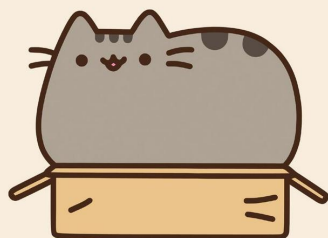


游颈龙
(玩+蛇颈龙)

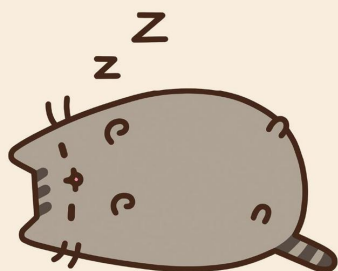
6大原因让你自问， 不考虑当只猫吗？



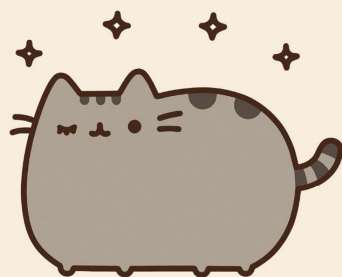
1. 免费的吃的



2. 免费的住的



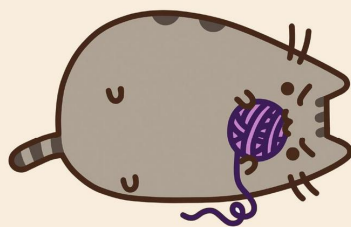
3.天天睡到自然醒



4.不打扮也萌萌的

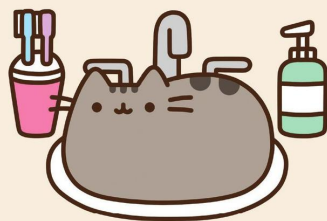


5.爪子上有小豆豆



6.杀·戮·许·可

猫咪应该在哪里



洗手盆里：不对



你的鞋里：不对



桌子上：不对



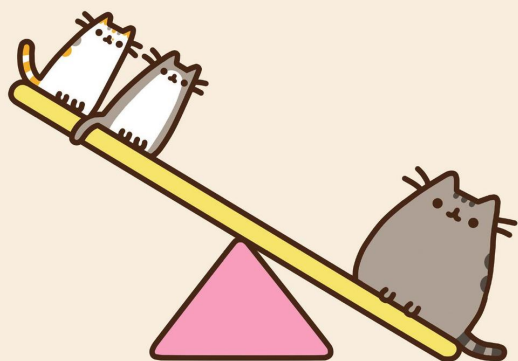
背包里：不对



这是啥:???



你心里:对啦



the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a global strategy to reduce malnutrition. The strategy is based on three pillars: (1) improving the quality of food, (2) improving the availability of food, and (3) improving the utilization of food. The strategy is based on the principle that malnutrition is a preventable disease.

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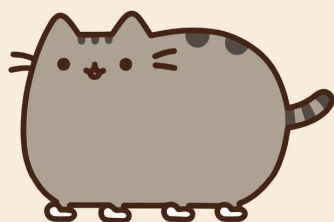
第三章

怎么过日子





棉花糖的 6种实际用途



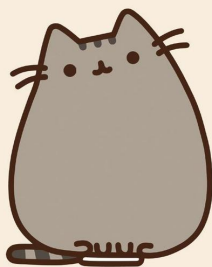
1. 拖鞋



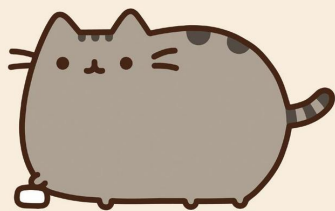
2. 耳塞



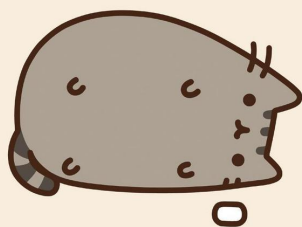
3. 洋气的帽子



4. 超小的椅子

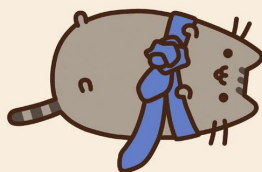
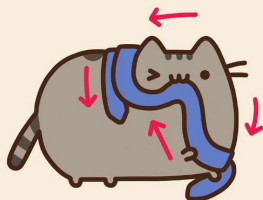
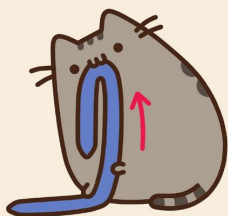


5.好玩的玩具

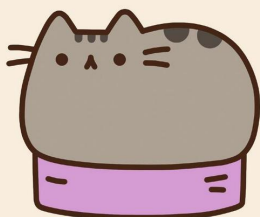


6.学习的榜样

怎样系领带



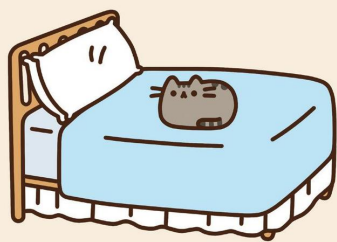
睡觉地点哪里强



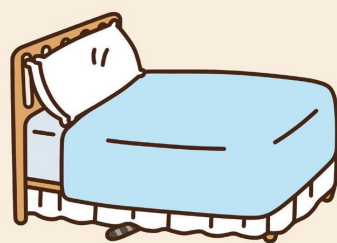
不行



超棒



不行



超棒



不行

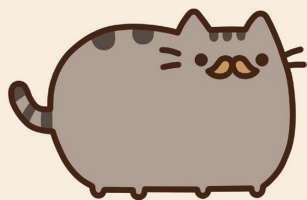


超棒

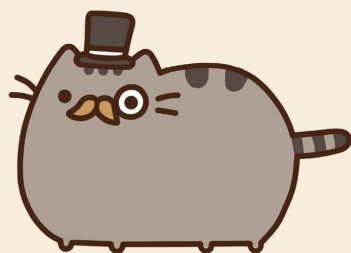
胖吉的 优雅指南



毫不优雅



有点优雅？



优雅

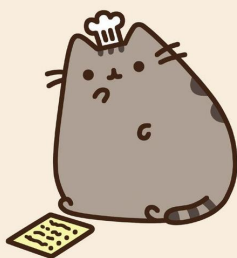


超·优·雅

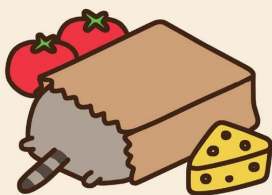


优雅的胖吉

吃披萨指南



1. 研读食谱



2. 准备食材



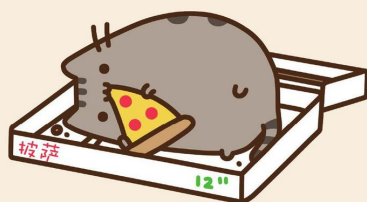
3. 预热烤箱



4. 弄得一团乱， 因为你是猫



5. 订披萨



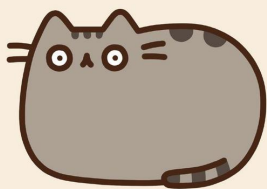
6. 大成功！！

爪子超小



责任也超小

吃饼干指南



1. 想要吃饼干



2. 挑选食谱种类



3. 搅拌搅拌



4. 加入甜点



5. 尝尝面团



6. 尝光啦

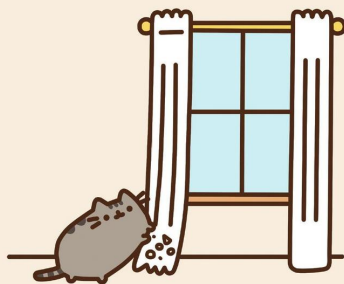
*差不多、差不多啦。

我很肥
也很美



是美丽
也是胖

猫咪教你 自制装潢指南



自制蕾丝窗帘



自制沙发套



自制长毛绒地毯

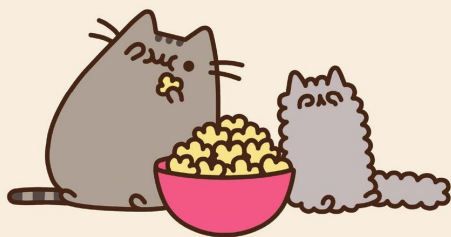


自制落地灯

怎样愉快地 去朋友家玩



1. 一起化妆



2. 看恐怖电影

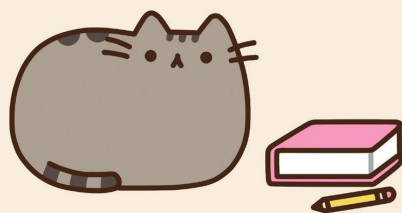


3.吃垃圾食品



4.彻夜不休

怎样拖延



第一步：无视正事



第二步：吃个零食

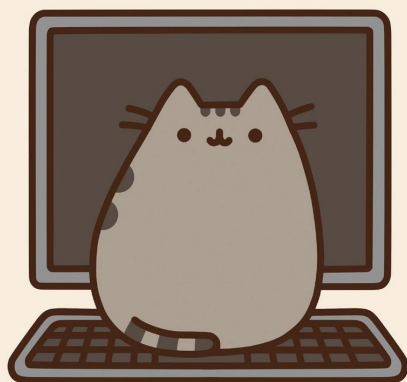


第三步：打个瞌睡

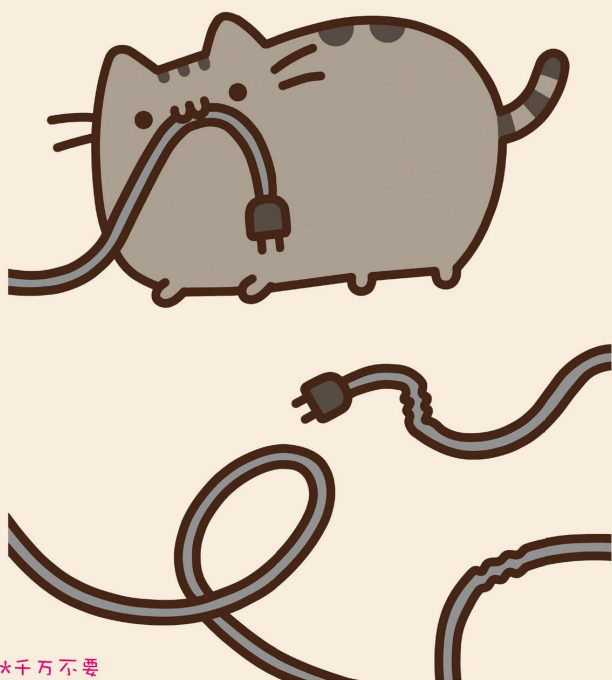


第四步：忘·掉·正·事

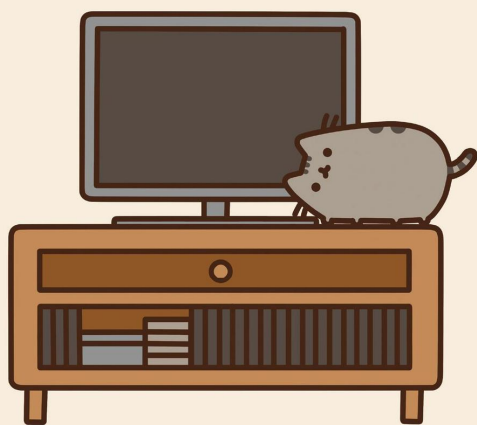
猫咪给你修电器



要不要先啃啃看？

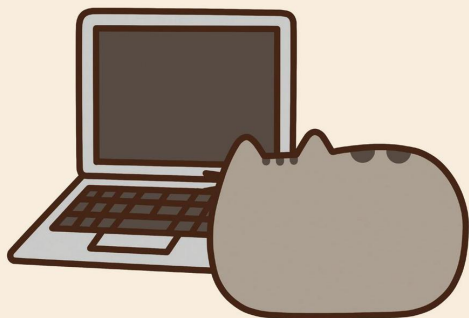


*千万不要



要不要用头顶一顶？
有没有试过

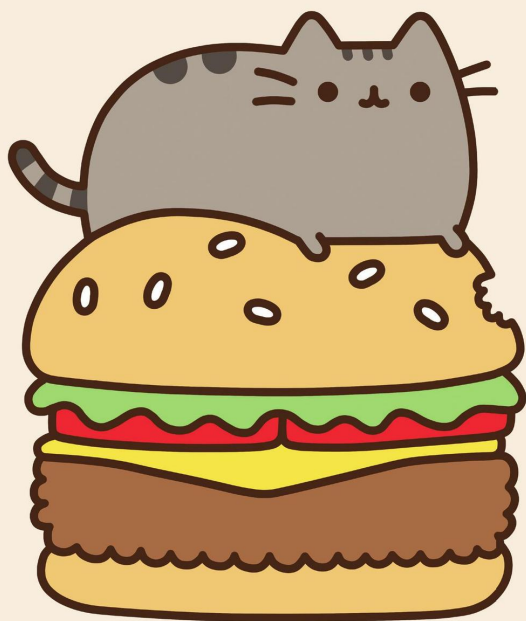




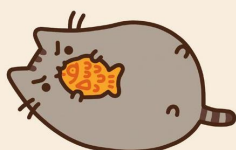
把东西从桌子上扫下去？

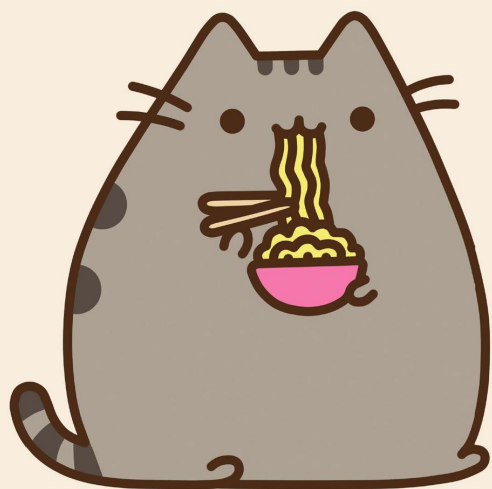


不然瞪着看一会儿吧？
什么，没有效果吗？
那也只好睡一睡再说啦。



胖吉去日本度假啦





the 1990s, the number of people in the world who are undernourished has increased from 600 million to 800 million. The number of people who are malnourished has increased from 1.2 billion to 1.5 billion. The number of people who are obese has increased from 100 million to 300 million.

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the problem of malnutrition. The World Health Organization (WHO) has launched a global strategy to reduce malnutrition. The strategy is based on three pillars: (1) improving the quality of food, (2) increasing the availability of food, and (3) improving the access to food. The WHO is working with governments and other organizations to implement this strategy.

There are many reasons why malnutrition is a problem. One reason is that food is often of poor quality. Another reason is that food is often not available in sufficient quantities. A third reason is that people often do not have access to food. There are many ways to address these problems. One way is to improve the quality of food. Another way is to increase the availability of food. A third way is to improve the access to food.

There are many ways to improve the quality of food. One way is to use better farming practices. Another way is to use better food processing techniques. A third way is to use better food storage techniques. There are many ways to increase the availability of food. One way is to produce more food. Another way is to distribute food more evenly. A third way is to reduce food waste.

There are many ways to improve the access to food. One way is to build roads and bridges. Another way is to build schools and health centers. A third way is to build markets and distribution networks. There are many ways to address the problem of malnutrition. The WHO is working with governments and other organizations to implement a global strategy to reduce malnutrition.

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第四章 小雨



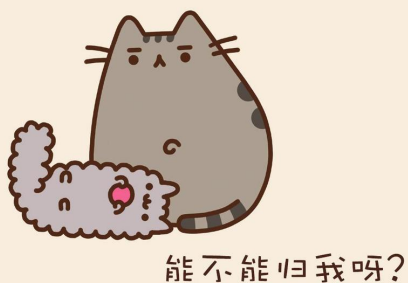
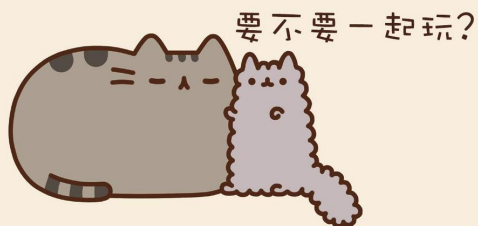




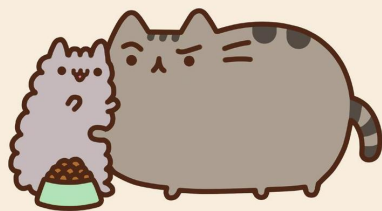
名字：小雨
生日：10月24日
性别：妹纸
最大的优点：蓬松蓬松的裤子
住哪里：和家人一起
兴趣：追东西
最喜欢的吃的：猫粮和牛奶
最喜欢的词语：“哇哇”
梦想：长大了想要变得和姐姐胖吉一样



有个妹妹好开心 (小雨登场)

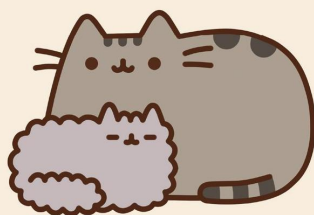


妈咪说要分享哟。





不是我们做的啦。



永远的朋友喔。

小雨主演
猫咪大冒险



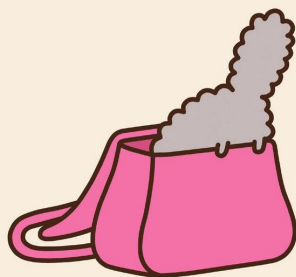
冒险



现实



冒险



现实

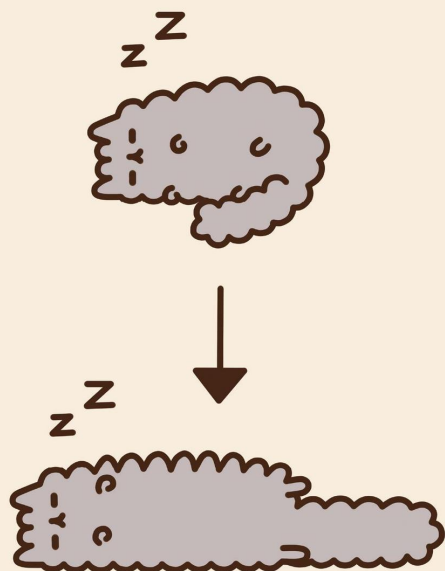


冒险



现实

小雨的 睡姿指南



手风琴



下雨云



背背乐

盒子大小参照表



单猫盒



双猫盒



皇后盒



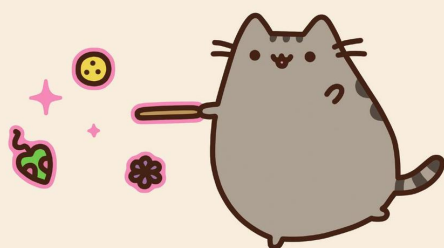
国王盒



公主盒

喵法师







你会想要哪种超能力？



1. 飞行



2. 隐形



3. 读心



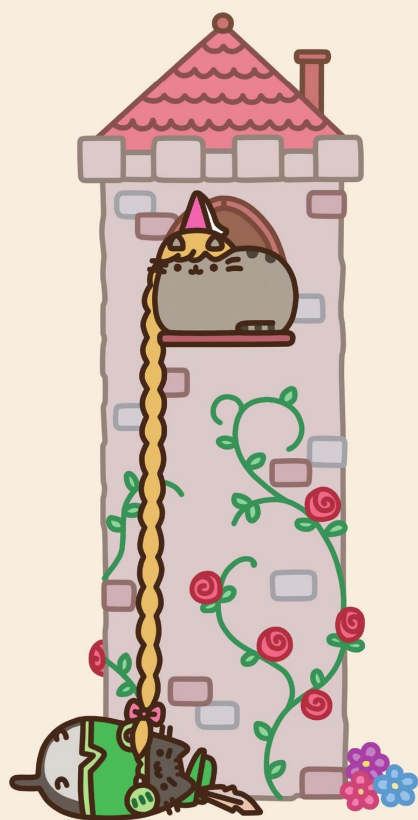
4. 意念移物



5. 大力



6. 水下呼吸





the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million, from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995. The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and its growth has been a major factor in the overall growth of the economy.

The public sector has also become a major employer of women. In 1980, women made up 40% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 50%. This increase in the number of women in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of women in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of young people. In 1980, young people made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people with disabilities. In 1980, people with disabilities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people with disabilities in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people with disabilities in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people from ethnic minorities. In 1980, people from ethnic minorities made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 50 years old. In 1980, people over 50 years old made up 10% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 20%. This increase in the number of people over 50 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 50 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 20 years old. In 1980, people under 20 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

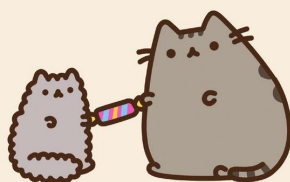
The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are over 65 years old. In 1980, people over 65 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%. This increase in the number of people over 65 years old in the public sector has been a major factor in the overall increase in the number of people over 65 years old in the workforce. The public sector has also become a major employer of people who are under 16 years old. In 1980, people under 16 years old made up 1% of the public sector workforce, and by 1995, this figure had risen to 5%.

第五章

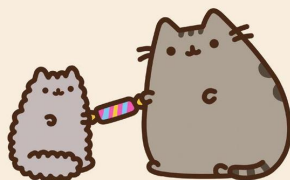
胖吉的一年



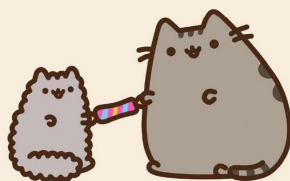




≡



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新年快乐！



新年计划



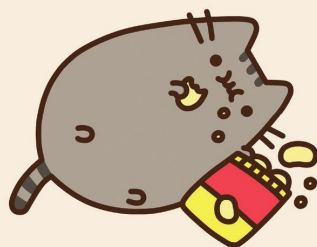
期望



现实

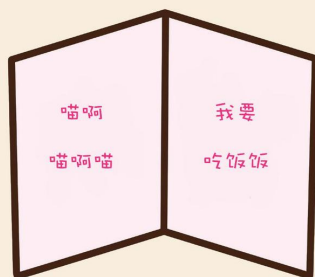


期望 (猫粮 低脂肪!)



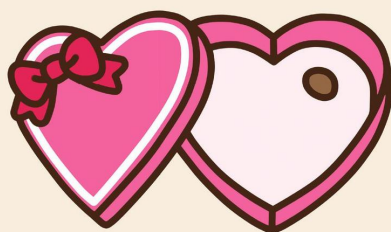
现实 (薯片)

猫咪给你的 情人节贺卡





???



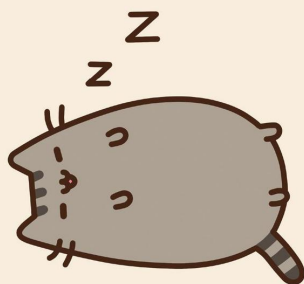


怎样
欢度
圣帕特里克节

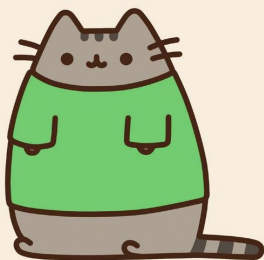
(译注：纪念爱尔兰守护圣人圣帕特里克的节日，
以爱尔兰传统文化元素为主)



1.吃早餐



2. 吃到昏迷



3. 一身绿 (摸我 我是爱尔兰的)



4. 学爱尔兰语

爱尔兰语里的“小猫”就念“puisín (噗辛)”喔



5. 有好运

春天再叫醒我



喜欢春天的理由



气候温暖



复活节



四月雨



五月花



野餐



虫子

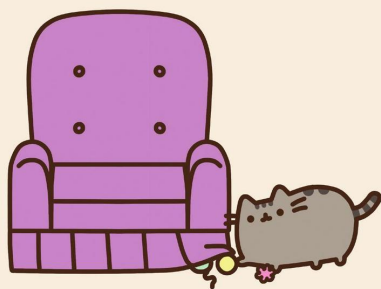
春天大扫除指南



1. 清洗盘子



2. 清空冰箱



3. 收好玩具



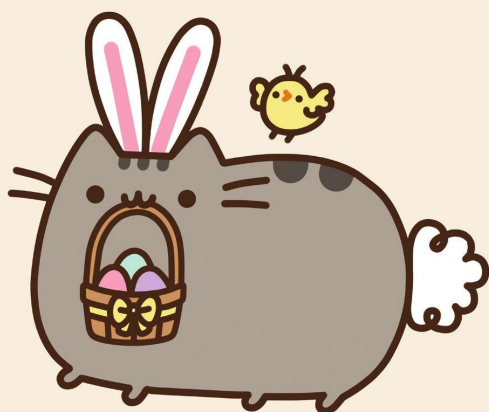
4. 修整植物



5. 洗涤衣物



6. 到处除尘



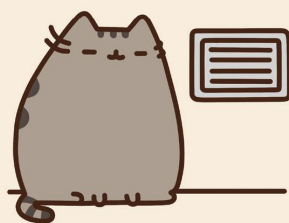
夏天



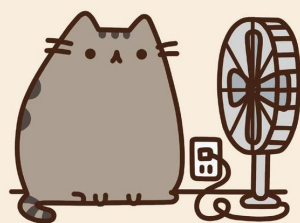
期望



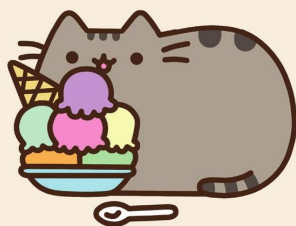
现实



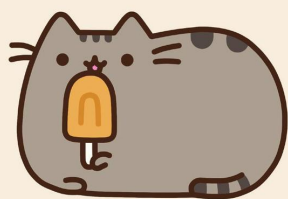
期望



现实



期望



现实

怎样庆祝7月4日

(译注：美国国庆)

4th of July



1. 穿应景服装



2. 吃各种烤肉



3.想想老鹰什么的



4.看烟花

我去海滩的必备品



甜甜圈



蛋糕



披萨



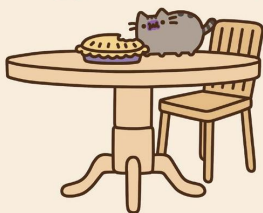
培根

太热啦。



快使用冰淇淋。

喜欢秋天的理由



1. 馅饼



2. 馅饼



3. 馅饼



4. 馅饼



5. 馅饼



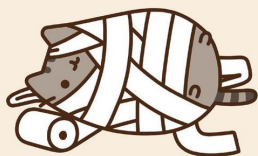
6. 还是馅饼

哇！

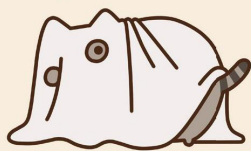


万圣节的偷懒变装

(猫咪版)



木乃伊



床单幽灵



盒子



女巫



超级英雄



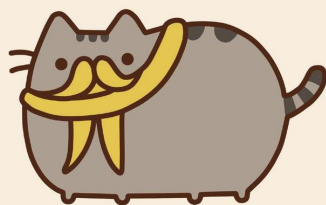
简直禽兽

华丽的11月蓄须指南

(译注：西方将11月作为男性癌症关爱月，以留胡子来作为一种宣传方式)



老爸胡



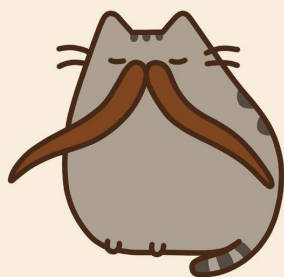
围巾胡



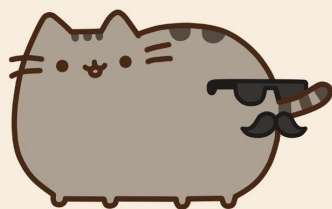
圣诞老人胡



长眉仙人胡

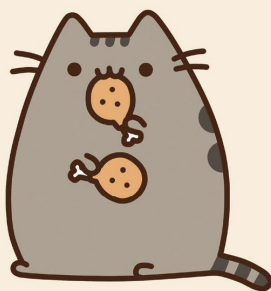


优雅胡

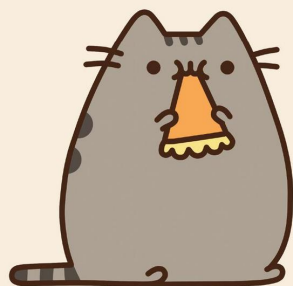


屁屁胡

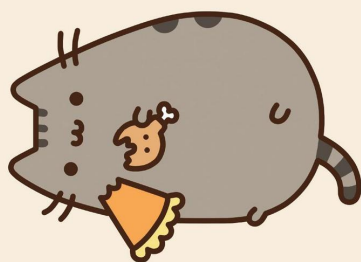
强烈不推荐



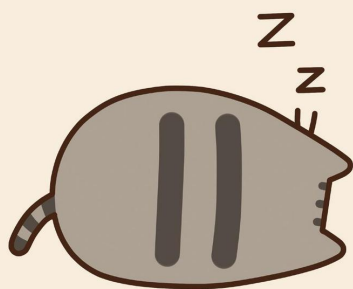
1.吃火鸡



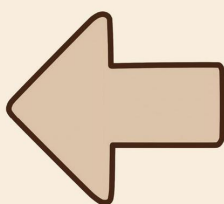
2.吃馅饼



3.吃火鸡和馅饼



4.打个盹

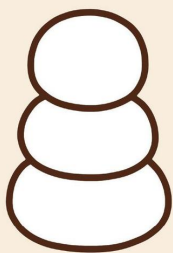


5.醒来重新开始步骤1

5秒法则



怎样堆出 最棒的雪人



1.做出身体



2.加上眼睛



3.加上微笑



4.加上鼻子



5.加上彩糖



6.开始享用！

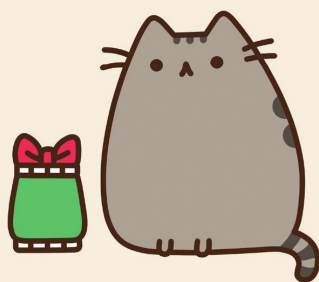
圣诞节
你的猫咪会想要什么



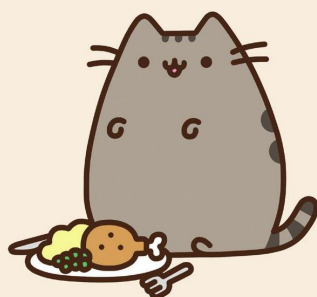
✗ 不想要



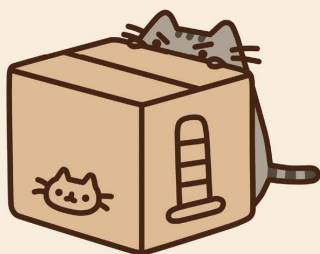
✓ 想要



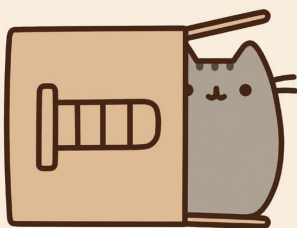
✗ 不想要 (猫食)



✓ 想要



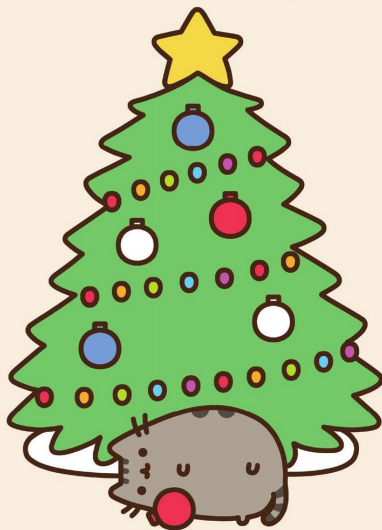
✗ 不想要（猫抓柱）



✓ 想要

Christmas

圣诞清单



装点圣诞树

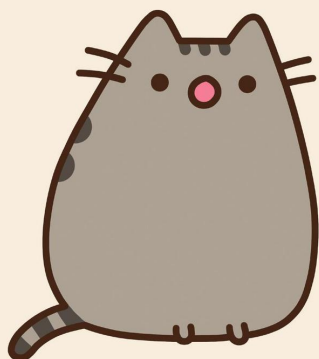


☒ 给礼品打包



☒ 做饼干给圣诞老人

喵喵喵喵



唱圣诞曲 (喵喵喵喵)



☒ 全家团聚



☒ 等圣诞老人 (12月)

怎样抓住圣诞老人



1. 准备诱饵



2. 潜伏等待



3.不要自己把诱饵吃了



4.不要啊



5.快停下！！



6.都是你的错啦

祝你过一个快乐
圣诞节







鸣谢

我想要感谢自己生活中了不起的许多朋友们，他们在我创作本书的途中给了我许多帮助与支持。

超感谢我超厉害的作品经纪人，迈尔西尼·斯特凡尼季斯，是她最先问我有没有兴趣出一本胖吉的书，这才有了这一切，没有她的帮助与引导，这本书就不会存在，谢谢你啦，迈尔西尼！

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对于我的家人与朋友们，我真的无以为报，你们的爱与支持是我的一切。感谢我的姐妹凯蒂（凯斯琳），帮助我为印刷处理图画，并及时给我倒了许多茶。感谢我的未婚夫安德鲁和他了不起的家人，谢谢你们为我做的一切。感谢爸爸、妈妈、理查德、瑞恩和伊芙，一直以来都义无反顾地支持我的一切决定，哪怕我的决定是只想给自己的猫咪画画。

特别感谢我的好友、Layla Lane组合的Hidehito Ikumo和Valerie Stern，给予我极大的支持，并让我在工作时总有好音乐可听。

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关于作者

艺术家克莱尔·贝尔顿与未婚夫安德鲁和他们的猫咪小雨一起居住在芝加哥，她的业余爱好包括绘画、饮茶和旅游，她曾以自由工作者的身份为动漫企业Tokyopop公司、美国PlayStation官方杂志和Amaranth游戏公司提供插图。



关于胖吉

胖吉是一只胖胖的灰色斑纹猫，现在与克莱尔的父母一起在康涅狄格州生活。克莱尔一家在她幼年时从一家动物收容所内领养了她，名字正是源于爱尔兰语中的“小猫”一词“puisín”。她的爱好包括吃、睡、自己舔自己和成天卖萌。

想要看到更多胖吉的话，可以访问她的网站胖吉.com喔。

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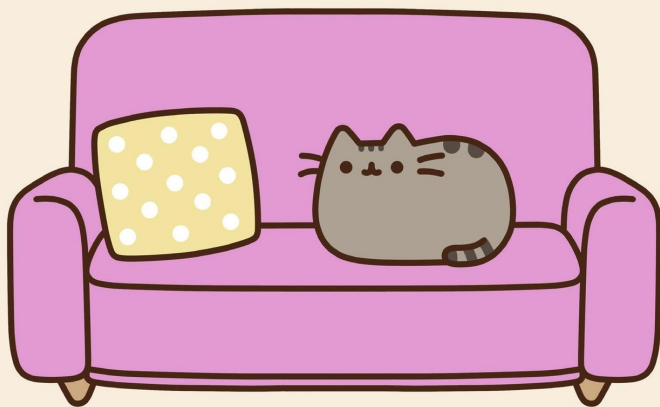
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